THE GREAT MOSQUITO SCHEME.

Interesting Correspondence between the Nicara guan Minister, Secretary Marcy, and the Nicaragua Transit Company,

de.

On the 4th of May last the undersigned had the honor to address to the Department of State a communication conveying a protest against an association which, under the title of "Central American Land and Mining Company," had been formed in New York; and covering, at the same time, a historic sketch of its origin, tenden-

signed has attentively observed the steps and the de-velopement of the projects of said company, and has now the moral conviction, as well as the evidence, that its members and associates contemplate a violation of the laws of this Republic, and an invasion of the terr

fory of Nicaragua.

The HERALD, of New York, of the 17th inst., contain. article which confirms previous suspicions, and tains the actual proofs in the case; but not with standsustains the actual proofs in the case; but notwenteraming the little faith that may be supposed to attach to newspaper rumors, in which speculation generally overbalances truth, still the possible exaggeration in this case does not weaken the facts, nor discredit the reality

rican Union has given to the world rep The American Union has given to the world repeated proofs and guarantees of its respect for the laws and the rights of the countries with which it is in peace and harmony. The proclamations of its illustrious President against the Walker expedition in California, and against the various illegal designs on the Island of Cuba, show clearly the right views of the administration which now so wisely directs the destinies of this great Republic.

The tenacity with which Great Britain has austained, and sustains to-day, her proctorate over the Mosquito coast. Has given, more than once, occasion to the American government, principally at recent periods, to declare that the sovereignty over the said coast belongs, and has always belonged, to the republic of Nicaragua. Such declaration—or better, such asknowledgment—has been reproduced and confirmed by the diplomatic agents of the Union in Nicaragua, in their frequent official relations and communications with the government of that Republic.

of that Republic.

There is not, then, any doubt of the legitimacy of the rights and sovereignty of Nicaragua over all the country comprised between the Atlantic and the Pacific seas, with all the adjacent islands, and over all the territory formerly called the "Province of Nicaragua," including the region generally known under the name of the

mority called the property of the name of the page of has been conceived and will be accomplished, if at all, by American citizens, whose nationality should be a suffi-cient motive for them to abstain from participation and complicity in a project highly reproved by the morality, by the honor, justice, and by the laws of the United States.

complicity in a project highly reproved by the morality by the honor, justice, and by the laws of the United States.

Invasion, force, violence, lead and the revolver, are not to-day the efficacious elements of civilization, nor are they the means and weapons whereby intelligence and industry securies its conquests for the benefit of the human family. Nor are they likely to inspire friendship, or constitute links in the chain which should bind together different nations in a common brotherhood.

The Hon. Sechetry of State will recollect the assurances and gurantees which the undersigned has given to the American government of the cordial welcome which those who wish to employ their industry and capital in the country, for purposes of common utility, will be sure to find in Nicaragua. But at the same time he must manifest sgain to the Hon. Secretary of State that the orders and instructions of his government devolve upon him the sacred duty to oppose all enterprises which have not previously received the sanction of the competent authorities of the country.

The undersigned, condiding in the friendly and sincere disposition of the government of the Union towards Nicaragua, cannot but invoke the application of the principles of neutrality and of the laws of this Republic against all enterprises, whatever they may be, which may injure or contravene the rights and the interest of Nicaragua. And in the most earnest and cordial maner he begs the Hon. Secretary of State to be pleased to cause appropriate orders to be issued for the purpose of preventing the departure from the ports of the Union, but especially from New Orleans and New York, of any expedition or any vessels whose estensible or secret purpose be to violate the laws of both Republica, and also that such orders may be given to the communders of the vessels of war of the United States in the Caribbean Sea, or craizing in the vicinity of San Juan, as shall prevent the landing of such expeditions as may be open to reasonable suspicions.

The Undersigned avai

II.

LEGATION OF NICARAGUA.

The undersigned has informed himself of the contents of the note of the Hon. Secretary of State of the 30th ultime, in reply to that which this legation had the henor to send on the 22d of the same month, asking for the spilleation of the neutrality laws of the United States against certain American citizens who, under specious pretexts, intend to violate the rights and the territory of the republic of Nicaragua.

The Hos. Secretary of State, who, according to the terms of his said note, seems to consider this grave matter under a different point of view, declines to accede to the just wishes of the government of Nicaragua, because he does not consider them applicable to the actual case, and on account of the peaceful character of the company referred to, which company, it is alleged, is an association for "business purposes."

The undersigned cannot but express the deep regret produced in his mind by the contents of the communication of the Secretary of State, of the 30th of November last, because it seems to him that, in the said communication, the character and the circumstances of the association referred to are entirely misconceived and overlooked.

What is the origin and what is the character of this

What is the origin and what is the character of this

What is the origin and what is the character of this company?

A concession obtained, in 1839, by some individuals of Jamaica, in the midst of the excesses and disorders of a disgusting origie, from the brutal intemperance of the chief of an Indian tribe—a concession annulled subsequently by the successors of that chief, and fraduoutly transferred to certain American speculators, who in a hotel in New York undertake to dispose, without the slightest authority, of almost thirty millions of acres of fereign property! This property is distributed by them in portions of 150 acres, and held out as an inducement to the innumerable class of persons who abound in the rounding still of the contract of the innumerable class of persons who abound in the rounding of the company is to establish within the territory of State may be aware that part of the "business" of that company is to establish within the territory of Nicaragua a new "ropublic" with a foreign President! That is to say, to organise a status in state, which will contribute to augment the confusion and the anarchy of a country now unhappily reat by political convulsions, which strangers may have contributed in a great part to bring about.

Such is the "peaceful object," and such the "business" of this company—such the purpose of the men who are connected with it, and who, with or without the consecut of Nicaragua, intend to make an inruption on the territory of a friendly State, and to appropriate to themselves the property of others.

Even on the hypothesis of such "peaceful object" as may be claimed for this company, what is the title whereby its members arrogate to themselves the right to put their feet on the soil of a foreign country, which openly opposes their plans, which protests against them, and which declares that no concession whatever will be recognized, unless it has previously received the assent of the constitutional authority of the country."

The undersigned, without fittending to interfere in the acts, nor in the questions merely domestic o Company?

A concession obtained, in 1839, by some individuals of Jamaica, in the midst of the excesses and disorders

pretensions to sovereignty of the Mosquito King, nor of any other Indian in America. To do so would be to deny the rights of the United States over our own proper territory."

But leaving out of view these principles and just considerations, the undersigned cannot understand how it is possible to deny to the company referred to an unlawful aggressive, hostile and criminal character, so long as remains in full vigor and strength the treaty of the 30th April, 1850, in which the United States and England bound themselves reciprocally not "to colonize Costa Rica, Niceragua, the Mosquito coast, or any part of Central America," a treaty which was published in order that the citizens whom it concerns should observe and fulfil its conditions with the respect due to the public faith thus solemnly pledged.

As a powerful weapon, and as an effective argument against the British protectorate on the Mosquito coast, this treaty has been adduced in England—a treaty, which is now about to be violated by a handful of individuals, who, from their position and political indivence, ought to be the most interested in the completest observance of all of its clauses.

The undersigned having exhausted every argument to show the illegality of the company referred 60, and the justice with which Nicaragua opposes its plans and projects, knowing, in a positive manner, that the preliminaries have been taken for their consummation, and that the aggressors will soon start from New York, New Orieans or Galveston for San Juan de Nicaragua; in view of the event that the just representations of she government of Nicaragua; in view of the undoubted rights of his government, as applicable to this case, in order that it may adopt such measures as circumstances may require to vindicate the ame; and at the same time he protect in the most solemn manner, before God, and before the nations and governments of the evilisted world, against the agreed and manner, before God, and before the nations and governments of the evilated world, against the associat

mises, of the Hon. Secretary of State. Availing myself of this opportunity, &c., I am, &c., &c., ac., To the Hon. W. L. MAROY, &c., &c., &c., &c.,

To the Hon. W. L. MARCY, &c., &c., &c.

III.

LIGATION OF NICARAGGA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30, 1854.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NICARAGGA ACCESSORY TRANSFT
CONFENY—
According to information received at this legation, it appears that several of the individuals belonging to the company of which you are the President, have taken a direct and active part in the illegal projects of the so-called "Central American Land and Mining Company;" and that the steamers of your company salling to San Juan will be made use of to carry out this scheme, which is one emmently criminal and violative of the sovereignty, rights and interests of the republic of Nicaragus.

This information is, to a certain degree, confirmed by publications made in the papers of New York and other cities.

publications made in the papers of New York and other cities.

I therefore deem it my duty to inform you that this legation has protested, in due form, to the government of the United States against the purposes of the above company, and also that the republic of Nicaragua has not recognized, nor will it recognize, any concession or expedition which shall not receive the formal approbation of the competent authorities of the country.

It appears incredible that a Nicaragua Company, lik that of which you are President, could in any manne have part or complicity with the projects of the adventurers who constitute the so-called "Mosquito Colonization Company," since any such complicity would entail upon the Transit Company the loss of the exclusive privileges which it now enjoys, and the advantages which it possesses from the republic of Nicaragua.

It is only proper for me, Mr. President, to inform you of the views of the government of Nicaragua in this matter, in order that your company may be advised of the measures which my government will take, and has, in fact, already taken, against all persons and corporations which shall, directly or indirectly, attempt to violate the rights, laws, or territories of the republic of Nicaragua. I have the honor to be, &c., &c.

Oprice or the Accessory Transer Co.,

J. DE MARCOLETA.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT Co., New YORK, Jan. 2, 1855.

DEAR SIE—Your letter dated 30th ultime is received, and the contents noted with care.

In reply thereto, I beg to inform you that this company have no interest in, or constitute with, the "Central American Land and Mining Company" whatever, nor has that company made any application to the Transit Company to transport either persons or things to San Juan del Norte. In fact, they have not made any communication to this company, of any sort, at any time.

any communication to this company, of any sort, at any time.

Mr. Morgan, our President, was at one time a director of said land company, but resigned, and withdrew from it some time since. J. L. White, Esq., our counsel, was also a director; but upon being informed of the purposes of those having the control, regarding an attempt to colonize their lands, he at once withdrew from the direction and from all connection with that company, and so advised the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, as well as our own.

The Iransit Company have no definite knowledge of what the Land and Mining Company propose to do. All they know is from public rumor. They, however, beg to assure Mr. Marcoleia that they disapprove any movement on the part of said company, or any other company or person, justly calculated to disturb the harmony and good understanding so happily existing between them and the government of Nicaragua.

I am, very respectfully, your of the servit, THOS. LURD, Vice President of the Accessory Transit Company.

To, the Hon Sa. J. De Marcoleira, &c., &c., &c., New York.

Interesting from Nebraska Territory.
PIXING THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—CONVENING THE
LEGISLATURE—JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS—PROCLAMATION AGAINST THE INDIANS.

We have received from Nebraska Territory the three following proclamations of acting Governor Cuming. It would seen that Mr. Cuming is a sort of go ahead man, and is doing things up in tolerable good style, on the lightning principle, so that when Mr. Mark W. Izard, the new Governor, arrives at his post, there will be little or

A PROCLAMATION.

nothing left for him to do:—

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

Negraska Territory, Dec. 20, 1854.

Whereas, by the act organizing the Territory of Nebraska, it is made the duty of the Governor of said Territory to determine and fix the time and place where the first session of the Legislative Assembly shall be held; now, therefore, I, Ihomas B. Cuming, acting Governor of Nebraska Territory, have issued this proclamation, convening said Legislative Assembly, at Omaha city, Nebraska Territory, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of January next. The members duly elect, of the Council and House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory, will meet, in accordance with this proclamation, at said Omaha city, in the building designated for the purpose, on Tuesday morning, January 16, 1855, at ten o'clock; and all legislative proceedings in the Territory of Nebraska will be had in said Omaha city during the first session of said Territorial Assembly, it being hereby made public that the time of convening said Legislature is changed from January the eighth, as indicated in a previous notice, to January the sixteenth aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused to be affixed the great seal of the Territory. Done at Omaha city, this 20th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fiftyfour, of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth, and of this Territory the first.

THOMAS B. CUMING,

Acting Governor of the Territory of Nebrasks.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

NEBBASKA TERRITORY, Dec. 20, 1854.

Acting Governor of the Territory of Nebrasks.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

NERRASKA TERRITORY, Dec. 29, 1854.
Public notice is hereby given, that for the purpose of administering justice in the Territory of Nebrasks, judges of probate, justices of the peace, sheriffs, constables and cirks of the court have this day been designated for the several counties, and that the compensation of said officers will be by fees, corresponding to the schedule of fees instituted in the Code of the State of Iowa. And it is furthermore made public by this proclamation, that, in pursuance of the organic law, three judicial districts have been constituted in and for the Territory of Nebrasks, in each of which a district occur will be held. Hon. Fonner Ferguson, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, is hereby assigned to the first judicial district, embracing the counties of Douglas and Dodge; Hon. Edward R. Hardin, Assistant Justice Supreme Court, to the second judicial district, embracing all that portion of the Territory lying south of the Platts river; and Hon. James Bradley, Assistant Justice Supreme Court, to the third judicial district, embracing the counties of Washington and Burt. A term of the District Court will be held government, commencing on the third Monday in February next. A term of the District Court will be held in the first judicial district, at Belleview, Douglas county, commencing on the second Monday in March next; in the second judicial district, at Nebraska City, Pierce county, commencing on the third Monday in March next; and in the third judicial district, at Florence, Washington county, commencing on the first Monday in April next; and thereafter the times and places of holding said courts will be regulated by the General Assembly.

THOMAS B. CUMING,
Acting Governor of the Territory of Nobraska.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Acting Governor of the Territory of Nobraska.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. 1

NEBRASKA TERMITORY, Dec. 23, 1854. 5

Whereas, different tribes of Indiana, within the limits of this Territory, have made manifest their purpose to commit hostilities upon the pioneers of Nobraska, some of them openly threstening to root out the frentier settlements; and whereas, some bands of said tribes have committed frequent depredations upon parties of emigrants—to Utah. Oregon and California, during the past season, and have threstened to renew their attacks in the coming spring; and whereas, the gifts of the government seem only to stimulate their treachery and animosity—

season, and have threatened to renew their attacks in the coming spring; and whereas, the gifts of the government seem only to atimulate their treachery and animosity—

Now, therefore, as a protection to the pioneers who have settled upon the outskirts of our Territory, and as a guarantee of security to emigrants during the coming season, I, Thomas B. Caming, Acting Governor of Nebraska, have issued this my proclamation, recommending that the citizens of the Territory organize, in Lieir respective neighborhoods, into volunteer companies, constituting in all two regiments, one north and one south of the river Platte. Said companies will elect their own officers, the regimental officers being commissioned by the Commander in Chief. Said companies are recommended to keep such arms and ammunition as they can procure, in good order and ready for service, also in the frontier settlements to establish night sentinels, and to provide block houses for shelter, in case of attack, until word can be sent to other companies.

It is expressly enjoined that these companies are not to use force in invading or pursuing hostils tribes, but only in self-defence, and then no longer than may be necessary; but an express is to be immediately despatched to headquarters, at the sent of government, whence reinforcements will be sent to punish the invading Indians.

In carrying out these necessary measures of self-defence and of protection of white settlers and friendly Indians, from robbery and murder by roaming bands of savages, it is believed that every good citizen will vigorously co-operate—so that should the general government fall to grant our just petfuln for a sufficient number of mounted ranger, our territorial volunteers may prove themselves a capable defence of those who come ment fall to grant our just petfuln for a sufficient number of mounted ranger, our territorial volunteers may prove themselves a capable defence of those who come among us as enigrants or actual settlers.

In pursuance of this proclamation, I have this

NULLIFICATION PROPOSED IN MASSACHURETTS.—
A petition is going round for signatures in Bostos, saking the new Legislature of Massachusetts to declare any person assisting in the enforcement of the fugitive slave have to forever incapable of serving as a juror, or holding office in the State, unless relieved from such merited disgrace by a pardon; and for a law to punish by fine and imprisonment any person holding office who shall assist in the enforcement of the odious law, or any claimant, or aider and abettor of such claimant, who shall attempt to remove an alleged slave from the State, without his first baving had a jury trial.

without his first leaving had a jury trial.

BUSINESS PROSPECTS IN CHARLESTON, S. C.—
It is cheering to witness the indications, however slight, of returning confidence in the business community. The advices from New York give hope that the pressure there has reached its culminating pointly and at home the evidences are strengthening that we have passed the Rubicon. The dividends declared by our banks show that they have been doing a profitable business, and the amount thus distributed will be available, to some extent, in relieving the stringency which has prevailed in monetary affairs. As an evidence of the turning of the tide we may aliude to the fact that on Thursday last bills on produce act having more than thirty days to run, to a large amount, were discounted at the Bank of Charleston, and exchange on Northern cities was placed at par. This judicious movement, we are placed to learn, has been generally fellowed by the other banks, and its effect caused be otherwise than saigttry—Chertestop Recyptery, Dec. 10.

MUNICIPAL APPAIRS

the Street Contractors—The Work Goes Bravely On—The Mayor and Free Tickets. The stringent measures adopted by the Mayor in regard to the cleaning of the streets have been attended already with a very visible improvement in the condi-tion of the city. The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has, as we stated yesterday, given instructions to the Street Inspectors to report every case of neglect on the part of the contractors to fulfil the terms of their contracts. The following is the order:—

their contracts. The following is the order:—
OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDERT OF STREETS,

Mr. —, Street Inspector — ward:—
Sir.—You are hereby notified that it will be required
of you to hereafter report daily at this office, any and
every failure on the part of the contractor of the district or ward under your supervision to perform the
duties devolving upon him by virtue of his contract
with this department, and to note particularly the localities neglected, or from which ashes and dirt are not
removed. Respectfully, JOSIGH E. EMILING,
Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Ebling has com forces his orders with the same promptness, there is nothing to prevent New York from being one of the cleanest of cities. The Street Inspectors are required to report every case of neglect; and after the report is made, if the contractor still neglects his duty,

still continues, and in every instance the nulsances com-plained of have been attended to at once. The follow-

es and rubbish in Oliver street, obstructing

man street.

Coal sahes and rubbish in Oliver street, obstructing the railroad track.

Goats running at large and destroying shrubbery, &c., in the court-yards of the neighborhood.

Complaint against the street contractor, for neglecting to remove the coal sahes from the front of the premises of the complainant, in Fulton street, where they have been laying for the last ten days.

That Bond street, from Broadway to Bowery, has not been cleaned for one month.

That the sidewalk on the southeast corner of Broadway and Housten street, is impassable, the walk having been torn up for about two years.

That James Leonard, a hackman, encumbers the streets adjoining the residence of the complainant, in Laight street, with heaps of dirt, manure, &c.

That Catherine street, on the east side, between Water and Front streets, has not been cleaned for the past six months.

That the Third avenue railroad has a shanty standing at the foot of the Park, which is a nuisance.

The following was addressed to the Mayor, and also in

New York, Jan. 5, 1855.

How. F. Wood :—
Dear Sir—My office is in Wall street—before my door, extending from Pearl to Water street, is a constant stream of carts, blocking up all access to my office. I have been long sick, and am obliged to ride down daily, and these carts keep me from getting near my door. No driver is to be seen—no owner of these carts to be found. I have talked in vain te the men around; therefore I apply to you, to ask, if you have the power, that I may have a free phasage to my office. I commend highly the beginning of your administration, and trust that no influence will induce you to swerve from an onward course.

influence will induce you to swerve from an onward course.

In addition to the foregoing, we find the following on the police returns of yesterday morning:—

Fifth Ward.—The Captain of this ward says: "One very great cause of the quantity of sales in the gutters and street, is owing to the present system adopted by the contractors, of not having the vessels containing ashes and garbage set out on the sidewalk instead of being kept in the area ways as formerly, when the captains were street inspectors. Then the ash and garbage earts were under the direction of the captains of police, and the cartimen were compelled to go in the areas of each house for them. Notices were also sent to each house for the occupants not to set the vessels containing ashes and garbage on the sidewalks, but to keep them till called for. The citizens now complain of their ash boxes being stolen and upset very frequently. Again, when they are left out all night, as is frequently the case, rowdies and mischicrous boys upset them, while the Dutch women who go round collecting rags and cinders turn them into the street. I am well satisfied if the people are requested to keep their sishes and garbage as formerly, and the cartimen compelled to call at each house, there would look much cleaner.

Eleventh Ward.—Complaints were made yesterday that three weeks,—Houston, Cannon, Columbia, willet and Pitt. The cross walk on the corner of Pitt and Stanton is in a very dangerous condition to travellers in the night time.

Sixtenth Ward.—The Captain says:—'In accordance with the each teach the contractors.

ich, 44 Clarkson, 251 and 207 Fu corner of Burling slip and Fletcher street, corner of Ful-ton and William 1:00 Water, 97 Fulton, 64 Nassau, 166 Broadway, 120 and 185 Chambers, 110 Murray, corner of Washington and Dey streets.

The following letter has been addressed by the Mayor to the proprietor of one of the lines of stages, in reply to one presenting him with a season ticket:-

one presenting him with a season ticket:—

New York, Jan. 5, 1855.

Siz.—I beg leave to return to you the enclosed season ticket, which you were so kind as to present to me, for a free passage on your line of stages, and to add that, though appreciating the compliment and the kindness intended, yet I cannot accept it without violating a rule I have established for the government of my private conduct whilst holding this office. I desire to be left entirely independent, unbiased by the reception of any favors from those over whose interests my public duties may call me to act. I have refused all similar effects from others, and shall in no manner avail myself of them whilst Mayor. Very respectfully.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Jan. 5.—Isaac O. Barker, Eq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and ap-

NOMINATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONER OF STREETS AND LAMPS Alderman Williamson moved that the nominations of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, which were laid on the table at the last meeting, be now taken up

and considered. This motion was carried by 18 to 4.

Alderman Williamson then offered the following reso

Resolved. That the nomination of John Lynes as clerk to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, Morgan L. Mott as Superintendent of Streets, Mathias Gooderson as Superintendent of Markets, James Dewey as Superintendent of Lamps, and Raiph Trembly as Inspector of Weights and Measures, George Karr as Scaler of Weights and Measures, and Holon H. Embree as Sealer of Weights and Measures, and Holon H. Embree as Sealer of Weights and Measures, and Holon H. Embree as Sealer of Weights and Measures, be and they are hereby severally confirmed.

Alderman WAKEMAN moved, as an amendment, that the resolution, and the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Aidermen Williamson, Herrick and Kelly opposed the reference.

Aiderman C. H. Tuckee was in favor of referring the

Alderman C. H. TUCKER was in favor of referring the appointments.

Alderman Wm. TUCKER was in favor of immediate action, to confirm or reject.

Alderman Williamson thought that, from the character of Mr. Ebling, his nominations should be considered as worthy of confirmation.

Alderman Voormus was in favor of giving Mr. Ebling the clerk that he had chosen himself, and then, if anything went wrong, he alone would be to blance.

Alderman Howalts was in favor of referring the matter, because he understood that he had removed several parties from office on the ground that they were adopted citizens, and he (Alderman H.) did not understand such proceription, or why, because a man was born in a foreign land, he was to be ruled incepable of helding office here.

size procerption, or wit, occases a man was born in a foreign land, he was to be ruled incapable of helding office here.

Alderman Strause (Eleventh ward) was opposed to the delay which a reference would occasion, and thought that Mr. Enling should at once receive the assistance of those parties whom he has nominated.

Alderman Warszan again spoke in favor of the reference. It was an important and onerous duty, and notif the nominations had been reported on by the committee he was not prepared to vote on it.

The motion to refer was lost by a vote of 13 to 9.

Alderman Voorszan moved that the nominations he taken up and considered singly. Carried.

Alderman Brown moved that the appointment of Mathias Gooderson, as Superintendent of Markets, he confirmed.

Alderman Darzz moved, as an amendment, that the nominations be taken up in the order in which they were sent in. Carried.

Alderman Elev moved the confirmation of John Lynes, as clerk to the Commissioner of Streets and Langs, and, after a few complimentary remarks, the nomination was confirmed.

The semination of Morgan L. Mott, as Superintendent of Streets, was then confirmed.

The nomination of James Dewey was then confirmed Alderman Waraman moved that the other four nomi nations be referred.

Alderman Howann hoped not; as he knew them to be the best men of the lot.

the best men of the lot.

Alderman Hunnick opposed the reference.
The question being put, the President declared the motion of Alderman Makeman for a reference lost.
The nomination of Ralph Trembly was confirmed.
The nomination of Thomas Wainwright was confirmed.
The nomination of George Karr was confirmed.
The nomination of John H. Embree was also confirmed.
The nomination of John H. Embree was also confirmed.
Alderman Extrace or The BOARD.
Alderman Extrace or The BOARD.
Alderman Lore meet on Monday next, and that the regular meetings of the Board be on Monday and Thursday of each week.
Alderman Lores seconded the motion, and,hoped that it would prevail.
Alderman Erows was in favor of meeting three days.

would prevail.

Alderman Brown was in favor of meeting three days a week, until the business was disposed of.

Alderman Ext thought that it would be most conducive to the public interest to meet twice a week, but as far as he was concerned he would be willing to meet for the first eight nights in the month until their session was completed.

Alderman C. H. Tucker was in favor of meeting three times a week.

Alderman Lond said that the meetings in this room was a very small part of the business of the members of the Board, and that some time should be afforded the committees for their deliberations. He thought that eight meetings of the Board in the month, properly conducted, would be sufficient, and the business of the city would be as well conducted by meeting here twice a week. The city could not presume that the members of this Board had no other business to attend to, or that its members were dependent alone on the salaries attached to the duties of their office as representatives here.

its members were dependent alone on the salaries attached to the duties of their office as representatives here.

Alderman Drake was in favor of meeting twice a week, because a great deal of their time was necessarily devoted to committees. He thought that if the extra "blowing" of the members here was done away with, a great deal of the business could be finished in the number of nights allotted for their monthly meetings.

The motion to meet on Monday and Thursday of each week, was then carried by a vote of 14 to 8.

THE OPENING OF ALBARY STREET THEOUGH TRINITY CHUACH-YARD.

The President appointed Aldermen Kelly, Ey and Christie, the special committee to take into consideration the repeal of the ordinance respecting the opening of Albany street.

A communication was received from the property clerk of the First Police District, setting forth the property alleged to have been atolen during the past four months, which included various articles, from a pair of pantaloons up to several hundred dollars.

Alderman Howard moved to take up the resolution from the Councilmen, now lying on the table, to rare the ruins of the old Law Buildings, (known as the new City, Hall.), in order to give employment to numbers of workmen who are now in want of labor.

Lost for want of a constitutional vote. Reconsidered and laid upon the table.

Adjourned to Monday at five o'clock.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

to adjournment, Mr. Conover. President, in the chair the following papers were acted upon in due order:-Petition of Waring Latting and his associates-To erect

a building on some of the public parks, designed to answer the purposes of a Washington monument, a national monument and a museum of arts and sciences. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

Sixteenth district. Referred. The memorial of unemployed mechanics and laborers, presented in the Board of Aldermen on Wednesday even-ing last, came up in this Board but was laid on the ta-The memorial has already been published in the

HERALD.

REPORTS, ETC.

The report of the Committee on Rules, &c., was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, asking for an appropriation of \$17.784 to defray the salaries of Street Inspectors, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS

For the appointment of a special committee on the celebration of Washington's birthday. Referred.

To have the Superintendent of Streets remove stones and rocks from sidewalks in the Twenty-first ward.

Resolution to grade 127th street. Referred to Committee on Roads.

and rocks from sidewalks in the Twenty-first ward.

Resolution to grade 127th street. Referred to Committee on Roads.

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, to shom shall be referred all papers now in possession of the Clerk of this Board, or which may be hereafter presented, in reference to building a new City Hall. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Fessived, That the report of the Committee on Wharves, Fiers, and Silps in favor of concurring to grant promission to John M. Dodd and others to build a buildhead in front of their property on the East river, between Eifty second and Fifty-third streets, referred to the Committee of the Whole. Referred to Committee on Wharves.

I esolution to appropriate \$1,000 for the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the New York Fire Department. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The following document, which we publish cerbation of literation, was presented by Councilman Hart, of the Thirty-second district, and referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets—

New York Jany 5th 1855

To the honnarable Boddy the Mayor Alderman and

Thirty-second district, and referred to Committee on Cleaning Streets.—

New York Jany 5th 1855

To the honnarable Boddy the Mayor Alderman and Comonalaty, of the citty of New York Where as the Mayor has issued his orders to the police Department to arrest all persons that Would be found throughing ashes or garbage in the streets let us now ask the question what are they goining to do with it When It is a well known fact that there are tenant able houses in this citty that contains Twenty famelleys and some of them has not Not Vessells to Contain sufficient Water for there owen use therefore as Every act that would Create labour and cleanners throughout the City Should be imeasify Complyde with I would ask this honnorable Board to have Boxes of Suatable Syze Built and placed in such Streets as the are required and that Men living in Such districteds that is in Need of Employment He omployd to do the Same work and that people having

such districts that is in Need of Employment Re employd to do the Same work and that people having Such districts that is in Need of Employment Re employd to do the Same work and that people having Such Boxes placed in front of there dwellings Shall Sweep and Keep Clean there Side walks every day. The following resolution, from the other Board, was adopted by a vote of 35 in the affirmative to 22 in the negative in the State of th

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS. Jan. 5.—This Board held the first meeting of the present year, when his Honor Fernando Wood, the May-

r, took his seat as presiding officer. Alderman ELV moved that, in accordance with the usual custom, his Honor the Mayor be the chairman of

the Board pro tem. Carried. Alderman KELLY moved that the Mayor be appointed chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.

The motion was put by the Clerk, and carried unani-

His Honor the Mayor briefly addressed the members of

His Honor the Mayor briefly addressed the members of the Board. He said:—

GENTERES.—I can only return you my thanks for this act of courtesy because I so understand it. I am entirely aware that although it has been the usual custom for the Mayor to act as presiding officer, yet it has rather been offered to me as a matter of couriesy, and as such I receive it. I therefore, gentlemen, thank you for this honor. I may add that nearly all of you have had experience in the proceedings of this Board, and you are, therefore Jaware of the important and ouerous duties which necessarily devolve upon us all. I can only say hope that in the discharge of them, you will examine the expenditures and reduce them to their proper limits. Bo far as my position here as presiding officer is concerned, and so far also as my vote is concerned, Jou may rely upon my co operation.

Approximant for moved that the present clerk, David T. Valectine, be appointed clerk of this Board for the eucling year.

Carried unanimously.

A communication was received from the clerk of the Board, transmitting a statement of all the bills audited and allowed during the year 1854, together with a transcript of the proceedings had upon the confirmation of the assessment rolls.

Adjourned to Monday sent at 4 o'clock.

transcript of the proceedings had upon the o of the assessment rolls. Adjourned to Monday next at 4 o'clock.

Adjourned to Monday sent at 4 o'clock.

CLORING A COURT IN CINCINNATI.—A singular scene occurred at Gineinnati on the let inst. The Legislature had passed a law terminating the existence of the Criminal Court o'from and after? that day. The court met, as musal, in the morning, to close up its business, but, under advice from the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, the cherif refused to recognise or opes the court. The Clerk of the court also believed the sourt defunct, and refused to act. After a time the Sheriff changed his mind and opened the court. The Judge then directed the Prosecuting Attorney to prosecute the Clerk of too tempt. In the afternoon this was done, and the Clerk atili refusing, he was ordered to be committed jail. But this was not done. In the ofening the court met again and another equablic with the Clerk enamed, in the midst of which a company of mee, diagonal as Indians, marched in with drum and tip, and troke up the court.

THE EIGHTH WARD TRACEDY.

at upon the Body of William O'Brion,

Shot by Joseph Hall on New Year's Night.

Before Coroner Hilton.

Yesterday Coroner Hilton held an inquest at the New York Hospital, upon the body of William O'Brien, who the grocery store corner of Grand and Laurens street.

The prisoner was too much indisposed to appear on the inquisition, but appeared by counsel. The first witness put upon the stand was the mother of the deceased.

put upon the stand was the mother of the deceased.

Margaret O'Donnell, being duly sworn, deposed and asid—I reside at 162 Smith street, Brooklym: the deceased, Wm. O'Brien, was my son by my first husband; I did not see the deceased for several days previous to his being injured; the last time I saw him previous to his being injured; the last time I saw him previous to his being injured; the last time I saw him previous to his being injured; the last time I saw him previous to his being injured, and know any person named Joseph Hall, although I might have seen him; I heard of the deceased being injured on last Monday evening, about eleves o'clock; at this time two men came to me (I was then living in Church street) and told me that my son was injured, and that he was lying in the hospital; they told me that the deceased had been shot, but I don't recoilect whether I was told who had shot him or not; on receiving the information of my son's injuries I went to the hospital; I arrived there about twelve or one o'clock; I found the deceased there; he was breathing very heavily and moaned pretty bad; he was, to the best of my opinion, as sensible as ever I aw him; I don't recoilect he told me who had shot him on that night; about eleven o'clock A. M. on last weed measure in the last who had shot him on that night; about eleven o'clock A. M. on last weed measure in the last heap on the count of the last heap of the last he had nothing against him; deceased said he wished heap on the count of the last heap of the last he was to have the had nothing against him; deceased said has long as had nothing against him; deceased said has long as had head nothing against him; deceased said has long as had head nothing against him; deceased said from the country of the case, the head of the country of the case, the head of the country of the case, the was not examined. George W Denn, being duly sworn, deposed—That he lived a last of the laster was Joseph Hall; I knew the deceased and the prisoner; the name of the laster was Jose

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence.—The ac

to attend the circles, if he could get anybory to go with him.

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence—The accused has been in my father's employ about nins or ten years; he kept my father's shop in the year 1849; had opportunities of observing his conduct and temper during that time; the prisoner was considered a very agree, able man, and very kind; my mother thought more of him than she did of me; he was good hearted and ever ready to do an act of kindness.

Officer Isaac L. Lent, of the Eighth ward police, being duly sworn, deposed—That about twenty minutes past 7 o'clock on Now Year's night I was in the station house, when a man from Mr. Pitt's store, whose name is Meyers, came to me and asked me if the captain was in; I asked him what he wanted, and he would not tell me I, told him the captain was not in, and that the lieutemant was then in charge of the station house, he then said I would see when I got there: I went with him to the piece in question; the store was closed when I got there; I went with him to the piece in question; the store was closed when I got there; I went with him to the piece in question; the store was closed when I got there; I went with him to the piece in question; the store was closed when I got there; when I saw the deceased lying on the floor; I went up to him, and saw three wounds on his person; one was in his breast, and the other in his side, and the other in the back, I took hold of him, and asked him what he had to say; he seemed very sensible, but appeared very faint; I raised him up and asked him if he felt very bad, and he said "yes." I took hold of his two hands to raise him up, when he said, "I did not think Joe would have done this, but I don't want to have any thing done with him," he made the latter remark several times; then he said he wanted to be raised up, and we took him up on a bier; there was no one in the room at the time except Mr. Pitt's brother and myself; there was large pool of blood on the floor, which I understood came from the man that had about

the store; I can't say whether I found it on the counter or not; I don't think there was any charge in it at the time; it had the appearance of having been recently discharged; the caps were on the nipples, and had been recently exploded; when he asked the doctor at the hospital if he thought he was going to die, he said to him, "If I do die I don't want to have anything done to Hall" deceased meant that he did not want to have fiall punished; deceased also said, "There are three bails un my body." (The right of cross-examination was waived.)

John Bitt being duly sworn, deposed—That he resided at No. 31 Grand street, and kept a liquor and grocery store at the corner of Grand and-Laurens streets, I knew both the deceased and the accused, I knew known O'Brien, the deceased for two or three years; I have known O'Brien, the deceased, for two or three years; I know the disposition of these men: Joseph Half, the prisoner, is a returned Californian; I have noticed frequently that he was at times laboring, under fits of nervous sectionant, he returned from California about three years ago; and since then I have seen him flighty at times, and on such occasions his expression of countenance was strange and drightful; these fits would last for a minute or so, and then he would return to his usual state of min't; his material file control of the securities was a strange and then he would return to his usual state of min't; his material file control. since then I have seen him flighty at times, and on such occasions his expression of countenance was strange and frightful; these fits would leat for a minute or so, and then he would return to his unual state of min't; his natural disposition was very good indeed; but as I said hefore, he was subject to fits of nervous excitement; he was what might be called a temperate man; I never awhim drunk, but he used to drink; on Monday evening last, about 6% o'clock, I came into the store, and Joe (Hall) introduced me to a gentleman named shannor the deceased was also there with the prisoner; they were to all appearance on perfect good terms with one another, and were sober. Joe said to me, "Uncle Jahn, will you go to the apiritual rappers to night?" He did not ask me to go to any place in particular; he said: 'If you go, I will pay your shot (fare.) and you shall see the old woman make Hill O'lirien dance;" he invisted that I should go with him; I answered him, and said as I did not believe in such things, I would not go, he then asked the John by brother Frederick if he would go, and he also refused in the same grounds that I did, Joe then said to deceased, "where is that dollar bill you picked up in front of Mr. Goodwin's?" O'lirien, the deceased, asid, "I have got it. It is bad lack to pay out movey on Monday. I'll give it to you to morrow." Then some conversation took place between them, but being busy I did not take any particular notice of what was said, while they were thus talking in a friendly manner, the deceased said, "Joe, I we you two shillings, and here it is," at the same time taking out a two chilling piece from his pocket. Joe said, "It is seven shillings, and no more," the prisoner them said "feven or nothing—I'll have seven shillings, and you she it has been etamling, the deceased said, "Joe, I way so two shillings, and here it is," at the same time taking out a two chilling piece from his pocket. Joe said, "It is seven shillings, and here it is," at the same time taking out a two chilling piece fro pistol." Hall then said. "Go away," and then one of these terrible looks came over him and be fired the plated at O Brien, twice in succession; I think the decased then fell upon the floor, and a third shot was fired at him by Hall; the first two shots seemed to me to have taken effect in his cleat, and the third one in his book; the three shots were fired in too ansall a space of time for one to compute; it was afficient in a mousest; I was standing about two or three feet from the deceased, on his left hand side, and seeing what had occurred, exclaimed, "For Heaven's sake, for, what are you about?" after I had made this remark, he put his pistol down between his knees, and then taking it up again in his right hand, raised it up to a level with his own head, and then lowering it, placed the muzzle down hospeath the chin, fired it off, blowing a portion of his jaw off, the prisoner then fell down on the floor, and the wound blad very freely; the whole of this cocurrence took place in no short a space of time that I can hardly calculate it, but I am sure it did not take more than one migrate. Mr. Shanan having left the store before the third shot was fired, I went out-to the door to see if I could get some assistance, and on my return I saw 'Last hall had go up, and was wanting to go away; my, brother came into the store at this moment, and a leaving the store in his charge, assisted Joe (He.I.), and took him to the station house. I met two 'cheers, who took charge of the prisoner; I followed the mile of the station house, I met two 'cheers, who took charge of the prisoner; I followed the mile of the station house, I met two 'cheers, who took charge of the prisoner; I followed the mile that the way is went with as willingly, when the officer got the basis of the station house, I met two 'cheers, who took charge of the prisoner; I followed the mile of the station house, I met two 'cheers, who took charge of the prisoner; I followed the mile of the station house.

and what took pla te there would only be of officer Lent's evia boe. and what took pla "e there would only be corroborative of officer Lent's eria, hose.

The medical testimon, went to show that the deceased was admitted to the New York Hospital on the might of the lat inst, suffering from the replaced hat wounds, one entering the cheet and piercing the late side, and the other entering the back and piercing the left side, and the other entering the back and piercing through to the lungs. The deceased labored in great pain until Wednesday light, about 8 o'clock, when dealth put as end to his sufferings. A post mortem examination revealed a quantity of blood lodged in the cavity of the chest, produced from violent hemorrhage, arising free these, produced from violent hemorrhage, arising free these, produced from violent hemorrhage, arising free these of the control of the whole tended to show the temporary derangement of the personer at times. The jury, on receiving the charge of the Coroner, retired to their room for deliberation, and after about an hour's comultation, rendered the following.

We find that William O'Brien came to his death free being shot through the body by Joseph Hall. The jury further add that they are not satisfied as to the sangle of the accused, and recommend an investigation in regard to the same.

Signed—William Swanton, Morgan O'Brien, Abrahaes Skauts, Ebenezer Welsh, William Stevenson, William Superior Court.

Superior Court.

Before Chief Justice Oakley. Jan. 5 .- Max Kelsch vs. Barbara Kelsch .- This was a suit brought by the plaintiff, a tobacconist, in the Bowery, for divore on the ground of infidelity. The parties were married in 1833, and separated in 1856. Some witnesses were called, and testified that the defordant

several occasions.

Chas. Muller deposed—Resides in Fortieth street, corner of Fourth avenue; knows plaintiff fourteen or fifteen years knows defoudant six or seven years; saw her at my house two years ago last October; I kept a public bouse; Mr. Holler was with Mrs. Kelsch; thay had three drinks. Witness described that he saw Mr. Holler and Mrs. Kelsch on the sofa in one of his resous

Houser and Mrs. Keisch on the sofa in one of his resume in an equivocal position.

John J. Fowler deposed that he lives in Forsyth streat; he was at Mr. Muller's place, corner of Fourth avenue and Fortieth street; saw Mrs. Kelsch there twice; she was in company with a man, but I did not know him: I know Mr. Kelsch; it was not Mr. Kelsch that was with her.

was in company with a man, but I did not know him; it know Mr. Kelsch; it was not Mr. Kelsch that was with her.

Another witness deposed that he knew Mrs. Kelsch; recollects when she kept a house in Bayard street, some two years ago, she was not living with her husband, there, I never saw her in company with a Mr. Bradley.

Counsel for the defence stated that the affections of the plaintiff were allenated from his wife, and he brought a young woman named Volse to the house, under pretence that she was his niece.

Louisa Kelsch, daughter to the parties in this action, was called for the defence and deposed that Azatha Volse came to our house in June, 1850; before she came father and mother slept together; after a while may mother a bed was removed from the room; Azatha de the housework, she had not the charge of the keys; saw her father beat her mother on several occasions when she was intoxicated and neglected the family; her father beat her mother on several occasions when she was intoxicated and neglected the family; her father was ich at one time, and she saw Agatha leaning over him in the bed and kiss him.

Cross-examined—Her mother was in the habit of getting intoxicated, her father had been dangarously ill and not expected to live at the time Agatha kasaed him; my father and my aunt told me that Agatha was my cousin; never saw any improper conduct between Agatha Volse and my father.

A witness named Wheeler, a neighbor of the plaintiff, deposed that on one occasion, when Mr. Kelsch was in Pennsylvania, a young man used to go to Mrs. Kelsch at the store and close it up at an earlier hour than usual, and that he (the young man) stayed with Mrs. Kelsch for several hours; on one occasion witness to the store and close it up at an earlier hour than who was a clerk in another store, with his hands on Mrs. Kelsch's neck, and her hands on him.

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Jan. b.—Thomas H. Ruskes. William R. Hunkorn.—

Verdict for the plaintiff.

Sefore Hon. Judge Slosson.

Jan. 5.—Thomas H. Ruskve. William R. Hundoon.—
This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant, for the recovery of the value of three certain promissory notes, which, the plaintiff alleged, the defendant agreed to give the former, in part payment for an oyster saloon, sold by the defendant, on the 18th of October, 1852, to the plaintiff, (situated at No. 178 Chatham atreet); but the plaintiff alleges, he never received the notes. For the defense it was coeffended that there was a settlement between the parties, by which the plaintiff received \$150 in compromise of the controversy. The plaintiff denied having ever received any amount by way of compromise. The jury brought in a vertical for the defendant.

Before Hon. D. P. Ingraham.

Jan. 5 .- James Jacks vs. Henry A. Darrin .- The que tion submitted to me in this case is, whether, on a renewal of a judgment of an inferior court, the appel s entitled to the costs of the court below, which he been readered there. By the 371st section of the Cods, the party succeeding in the appeal is to receive the fees and costs therein specified, and no other except disbursements. These costs so specified evidently were intended as the compensation for the services on the appeal, and the disbursements must likewise be limited to disbursements made during the appeal. By the 354th section, provision is made for the repayment to the appealant, when successful, of the costs of the court below, paid by him on appealing. By the 350th section, is case of a renewal of the judgment the court is to store the appellant to all property and rights lead by the erroneous judgment. If the proper judgment had been rendered in the court below, the appellant would have recovered his costs there. This was a right given bim by the statute, of which he was deprived by the erroneous judgment below, and which the courts should make resitution by ordering it now to be paid. This section has received a similar construction by Judge Welles, in the case of fectus vs. Baldwin, 9 H. Pr. Rep. 30. The Court, Stowwer, must make such restitution, and it cannot be done as a matter of course by the clerk. The better course probably would be to submit with the appeal papers the application for costs, incase of renewal, with the certificate of the Clerk below of the amount of costs, and in such case the order could be made on deciding the appeal. In this case the parties have submitted all the facts, and the order case now be made of necting the clerk to include in the bill of costs the amount as certified to by the clerk of the Marine Court. The clerk was right in rejecting the tlens of costs paid by the appellant on his appeal. That money remains with the Court below, and as before stales, is to be repaid by the Justice in case of reversal. The the party succeeding in the appeal is to receive the fees

respondent has never received it, and it should not form part of any judgment against him. No costs also sed in this motion to either party.

Zachariah Jacquez er. Benjamin Greenwood and other, in an action against joint stock debtors, the time to answer had expired as to me defendant, but not as to the other. The defendants aftorney served as answer as to both, which was returned by the plaintiff attorney, and on the same day judgment was entered up against beth defendants. A notion is now made to set aside the judgment. The practice of entering up judgment against two joint debtors on the default of one, before the time for answering on the part of the other defendant had expired, cannot be approved. The right to take judgment against one defendant on default, before the other has answered or made default, only applies to cases where a several judgment is proper, and cannot authorize a judgment against both defendants, even so far as to offset only partnership property. But where the liability is only a joint liability, there can only be a joint recovery and judgment and no judgment can be entered up until all the parties served have had the full time to answer. The 156th section of the Code lays down the practice very clearly, where it says, if all the defendants have been served, judgment may be taken against them Everally, when the plaintiff would have been entitled to judgment if the action had been against each oefendants jointly liable, the plaintiff may proceed against the delendant served, and Jusice Parker's comments on this section in W. h. F. Reuk vs. Rider, S. Pr. Bep. 401, show that this judgment is regular. It would dony this motion if I could consistently with the provisions of the Code, because it is apparent to me that the answer is evidently put in for delay, and is some respects must be faise. The answer admits the moving of the note whether they have paid such as one paid the note whether they have paid such action to form a belief at the twhether they have paid such that the defendants ha

to remain until remewed mution in decided.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held on Thornelay, the 5th inst, at 45 F. M.—Hon Lather Brailes in the chair, assisted by Benjamin i. Rena and Francis Hall, Equ.

Nine new societies were retognized—one in each of the Rates of New York, Bouth Carolina, Tenansase, and indiana, two is Riscouri and three in Irwa.

A letter from the French and Foreign Bible Bacisty repeats the assurance that the government of Francis till permits the free circulation of the Holy Serigtares throughout the country, and sake increased aid in the procession of the work.

Letters from Hallop Boone and Boy Mr. Culbertane give an account of the progress of the translations going on in China, under direction from this society.

Fer. E. W. Clark, of Honolaids, communicates a vade of the missionaries, requesting 10,000 copies of the New Testament to be prepared in Hawaiian and English. The request was granted.

Bev. Dr. Ell Smith, of Beirnt, acknowledges the receipt of an appropriation from this society, and requests, in helail of the Shide Society of Constantinople, permission to use this society is various of the Goops by Matthew, in printing a volume to be interies and with Franch, in London, for the use of the Turks, which was granted.

Bev. Mr. De Ration, pactor of the Madeira collect in Historie, complex with the request to review and correct has places from a London edition of the Portuguese Testament, to be prepared by this society.

Grants of books were made to the Turks, which was granted the Bennen's Hospital at Galvaston, to a church of a located Americana at San Boulety to the American Sunday School Culom to the Protestantial in several languages, including two rolumes of the Bible for the Bootety, and various gravite to individuals in several languages, including two rolumes of the Bible for the